BEST OF THEM SOMETIMES FLY OFF ON A TANGENT; EVEN MR. GARNER

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN N. GARNER of Texas is not a bad sort by any means. Really, he is a very good congressman. He lines up on the right side of public questions, or what he believes to be the right side, and none of his constituents can complain that he is not on the job when need arises for looking out for the best interests of Texas and Texans.

Thus Mr. Garner has pressed various departments vigorously for the lifting of restrictions on the Mexican border in the matter of commerce and passports. He has represented the shippers of goods from Mexico in their protest against the costly fumigation order of the department of agriculture. And now he is working on the war department for the construction of a Brownsville-Yuma military highway, with barbed wire fence accompaniment, which project represents an estimated expenditure of about $12,000,000. He has pushed this matter through the various strata of war department officials until now he has it almost under the eye of the general staff and of secretary Baker and doubtless he will do his utmost to prevail upon those top-crust officials to give it their endorsement. Then if it gets into the army appropriation bill, he will campaign for it in committee and on the floor of congress, one takes for granted.

Other Texas representatives supposedly are as much interested as Mr. Garner in forwarding the interests of Texas, but he is either doing more work in the departments or getting more publicity. In these days sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between good work and good advertising. However, Mr. Garner has helped put over the modification of the passport and labor immigration regulations and is undoubtedly working on other things to better border conditions.

But now and then the best of men, running true to form and by the clock 99 days out of a hundred, fly off on a tangent, and Mr. Garner has just done that.

Recently there has been quite a revival of the agitation for the emancipation of the residents of the District of Columbia. When it comes to voting, the women of America in non-suffrage states, have it all over the people of the capital district, for the women know very well they will be enfranchised sooner or later, while the District of Columbia residents have little hope ever of getting a vote. There is no particular reason why they should not be allowed to vote as to matters relating exclusively to the district, but they are not thus allowed. Congress does their thinking for them and shapes their destinies accordingly, so far as legislation is concerned. There are, to be sure, some arguments against allowing the District of Columbia people the ballot, such as the statement that most of the property affected by legislation in the district belongs to the whole nation and should be safeguarded appropriately by the congress, which represents the nation.

At this point comes in Mr. Garner of Texas. He says if the people at Washington are not satisfied with their status under the constitution, he can offer a simple remedy. He would move the capital of the United States to the geographical center of the United States. He would put it some place in the Mississippi valley, have Maryland reannex the District of Columbia and thus settle the vote agitation while placing congress and the departments of the government in a central location where they would be the focal point for the eyes of all their countrymen instead of hiding out in the semi-seclusion of Washington with its rarified political atmosphere.

Not only that, but it is Mr. Garner's idea that a federal zone should be established near the geographical center of the country and that all the land within that zone should be the property of the government and have no connection whatever with any state nor be held by any individual. Under his plan, only government officials, departmental employes and members of congress would be permitted to live within the federal zone, save for a few merchants and professional men necessary to care for the physical requirements of the federal residents. This would, of course, bar mere citizens from acquiring those home and other property relationships within the district which have been at the bottom of much of the agitation in Washington.

No visitors would be allowed within the zone unless provided with permits from the proper authorities, stating the mission that impelled them to visit the capital. Thus lobbyists would be cut off at the neck. Also, unfortunately, the citizen who had business with one of the departments but little acquaintance or influence would have a hard time to get through the gate.

Mr. Garner would have the federal zone controled by a commission appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The capitol building and other public buildings to be constructed in this governmental Utopia would be the very last word in modern architecture and the ensemble would be in architectural and structural harmony.

The Texas congressman is not the only member of that body who favors the transfer of the capital elsewhere. Plagued by real estate boomers to put up more buildings with the nation's money and to reduce the district's taxes; harried by holdup men in the guise of hotelkeepers and tradespeople and incessantly urged to find some way to let the Districtites vote, small wonder that the notion of moving the capital pops into the head as a possible solution of existing difficulties.

But the plan is not feasible. It is visionary in the extreme. And as far as Mr. Garner's dream is concerned, it is foolish. The American people will not be ready, until long after war debts are paid—if ever—to assume the expense of moving the capital. They will never be ready to put their government officials in palaces walled off so the common citizen has no access thereto.

The Copper Mines Reopen

IT IS good news for northern and central Arizona that the big United Verde mine and smelter are preparing to resume operations at an early date and that the United Verde Extension will also start up as soon as repairs to the smelter are completed. This means more prosperity for the parts of the state directly affected. It is of interest all through the southwest as indicative of the revival of copper mining under the stimulus of rising prices for the red metal.

These Verde mines were closed because, after the bottom dropped out of copper, many miners refused to accept the 75 cents a day wage reduction. Mine owners alleged that the strike was promoted by the I. W. W., and that the regular miners' union did not sanction it. The strikers used bad judgment. To win a strike, no matter how just the cause, conditions must be favorable. They were distinctly unfavorable in this instance. The copper market was so bad that it would have been sound business for the mines to have suspended operations for the time being, even if there had been no strike. The strike coming on, the operators simply closed down the works, keeping employed only enough non strikers to prevent deterioration of the properties.

Then the strike agitators slipped away, when they saw the cause was lost, and left 20,000 miners, their families and the tradesmen dependent on them, holding the bag. That is the way these industrial clashes often work out and that is one reason why the great labor organizations are tending more and more to a policy of compromise, one which will allow differences between employer and employe to be adjusted without stopping work.

Hetty Green's son, Col. E. H. R. Green, is quoted as saying that "there is not going to be a bone dry America." He says the masses of the people do not want it and the masses are going to have their way. That boy of Hetty's has proven himself no slouch in sizing up situations, but he's wrong this time.

There is some news in the announcement that the army's excess trucks will be distributed among the states. There are enough excess trucks parked north of Fort Bliss and slowly deteriorating to make a fair showing in such distribution.

Gov. Campbell's act in sending a "rose barrage" for El Paso troops was a very graceful courtesy and one much appreciated. It also advertised the beauty and abundance of Phoenix roses on which California has nothing to speak of.

A professor over at Rice institute called Lenine the great figure of the war. A declaration like that partly answers the question: "What's the matter with the colleges?" In relation to the war, Lenine is the great figure 0.

El Paso soldiers who have returned, now realize that if El Paso could do her level best to entertain the Arizonans and New Mexicans, she could do a little better than her best for the home youngsters.

Clothes do count in first impressions. For instance, the very democratic vice president, Thomas R. Marshall, does a German officer's helmet and looks like a relative of Lundendorf's.

The charge of $1.50 the Mexican authorities are going to impose on Americans for the privilege of going to Juarez to spend their money isn't what we call nerve—it's gall.

A Minneapolis man has married one Miss Victoria Liberty, who, however, can hardly have been named in honor of the latest loan.

Liberty bonds may pay less percentage than oil stock but they are 100 percent safer than almost any other kind of investment.

Gov. Ortiz's order to stop manufacture of mescal in Chihuahua may have some effect in cooling revolutionary ardor.

Argentina is deporting 300 anarchist agitators. Fine stuff, providing Argentina doesn't head them this way.

Now that the war is over, the word ruthless should have a much needed rest.

Half of life is habit and the other half is trying to swear off.

An "indoor picnic" sounds like a "beer bust" with Bevo.

It is now payday in Germany—inversely, that is.

The Only Way To Get The Job Done—Hal Coffman

Female Has Her Way Even When Birds Get Into an Argument

By K. C. B.

WHOEVER IT was,
WHO LIVED in the house,
BEFORE WE came,
THEY MUST have liked birds,
FOR ON the veranda,
ARE A couple of boxes,
NAILED HIGH up,
AND AWAY from the cat,
AND IN each of the boxes,
IS A little door,
JUST ABOUT big enough,
FOR A little bird.
AND YESTERDAY in my work,
I STOPPED for a while,
AND WATCHED two wrens,
WHILE THEY scolded me,
BETWEEN THE times,
THAT THEY flew back and forth,
FROM ONE little bird home,
TO THE other bird home,
AND IT seemed to me,
THAT WHATEVER it was,
THEY WERE talking about,
WHEN THEY began,
WAS WHETHER or not,
IT WAS perfectly safe,
FOR THEM to live,
SO CLOSE to a man,
AND APPARENTLY,
THEY FIGURED it out,
THAT I was all right,
FOR ALL at once,
THEY CHANGED their tunes,
AND LEFT me alone,
AND BEGAN to quarrel,
AND ONE little bird,
SEEMED TO like the house,
AT THE southern end,
AND THE other bird,
WAS MOST impressed,
WITH THE little bird house,
AT THE northern end,
AND IF I could have spoken,
THE LANGUAGE of wrens,
I'D HAVE told them both,
THAT THE southern house,
WAS THE better house,
BUT AS it happened,
IT TURNED out all right,
FOR AFTER a while,
THE ANGRY tones,
OF THE two little birds,
CHANGED TO peaceful tones,
AS THEY sat on the edge,
OF THE southern house,
AND THEN I was sure,
THAT THEY had agreed,
ON THE southern house,
AND I knew it was true,
WHEN A little bit later,
THEY FLEW away,
AND CAME back again,
WITH SOME fluffy stuff,
AND WENT inside,
THROUGH THE little door,
AND A little while later,
A MAN who I have met,
AND WHO lives close by,
DROPPED IN on his way,
AND I showed him the birds,
AND DOG gone me,
IF I didn't find out,
IT WAS the female bird,
WHO HAD her way,
I THANK you.

Little Interviews

Support the Constitution and Vote for a Dry Texas May 24 Disrespect to the Flag Shows Ignorance and Bad Breeding

"EL PASO should return a prohibition majority next Saturday," said W. L. Tooley, campaign manager for the "drys."

"There are many valid reasons. One reason is that in supporting prohibition, El Paso is ratifying and not repudiating the 18th amendment now constitutional law.

"We should support the national constitution and strengthen the hands of congress in its duty to provide the enforcement code necessary to make the 18th amendment effective.

"We should support the national festive.

"We should help amend the constitution of Texas so that it will not remain in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

"The existing pro liquor clause of the Texas constitution now an obstacle to state prohibition and state support of national prohibition should be repealed.

"We should line up with the verdict of the nation that the liquor traffic shall be abolished.

"National prohibition will begin in January, 1920. Prohibition is good for us and we should continue to enjoy its benefits.

"The choice business locations formerly occupied by saloons to the detriment of the community but now housing beneficial industries contributing to the welfare and happiness of all, should never again be the seat of moral pestilence and economic loss.

"But, due to our peculiar situation and notoriety—a notoriety, by the way, which has, by war reforms, become markedly less painful—El Paso should now have a public sentiment so prepounderatingly strong for whole hearted support and enforcement of state and national prohibition that she shall have real prohibition and that the bootleggers on both sides of the Rio Grande shall find their villainous trade dangerous and unprofitable.

"Voluntarily or involuntarily, El Paso is now facing a situation and opportunity to become noble or ignoble in such degree as she has never been before. A public sentiment winking at violations of the laws of the state and nation will sink us to the depths of infamy. But we have the high privilege and capacity to rise above every adverse condition and evil tendency and by reason of the peculiar difficulties of our triumph stand forth an illustrious example worthy of emulation by all the cities of the nation. Ours is a splendid challenge—a challenge inspiring enough to awaken all the nobility and capacity of our citizenship to meet it victoriously. What shall be our choice and attainment—civic righteousness or civic infamy? Every consideration of morality, decency, good business and social welfare point to civic righteousness."

* * *

"While the color bearers in the welcome home parade passed by Thursday afternoon there was not more than one unlooker in ten, both men and women, that properly stood at attention," said Walter William Casterlin. "The men mostly stood by nonchalantly, without uncovering, without even ceasing to speak and laugh. The women, too, were as atrociously inattentive, with their chattering and their listless attitude. Perhaps they do not fully realize the necessity of saluting the flag, or of uncovering to it. Perhaps they do not understand that such a tribute of respect is the needed moral influence is ward off the evils of insidious sedition. It is these things which we are so likely to overlook that really count in the wholehearted making of a nation, and that create the common spirit of devotion so utterly essential in keeping the nation all that it is."

* * *

"The rapid rise in silver is not surprising since all price regulation and export restrictions were taken off, giving the white metal a free market," said I. L. Hewwitt, a New York capitalist. "It is supply and demand, pure and simple, and it is conceded in financial centers like Wall street and by mining men and dealers in metals that there are no stocks of silver in the world; that the demand will have to be supplied from actual production and that this can not be done for a long time to come. The entire world's production of silver is not more than 25 per cent of what it was 10 years ago. For some time there have been inquiries from smaller European countries for the metal for coinage purposes, not to mention the need of it in the orient. As to the prospects for supplying the demand, Mexico is not to be counted upon in the present chaotic condition of that country. This would be Mexico's grand opportunity if it could have peace and pass just and encouraging laws. What a silver mine Mexico she could have, along with her oil possibilities. The silver produced in the United States came with the big copper mining operations and they are now cut to half of former output and may be will be still further curtailed. As I see it, silver is practically sure to go to the old price of $1.29 an ounce, or possibly more, and it is sure of a good price for a long time to come. The rehabilitation of silver mining in Mexico, under safe political conditions, will be the only chance to supply the demand for that metal and no prophet can foretell quiet there."

* * *

"In Washington, D. C., the question of high rents was settled quite effectually during the extreme congestion of population there due to the war," said O. P. Smith. "Being in the federal district it is strictly under congressional control, with three commissioners as the executive body. Owing to so many people coming there rents went out of sight. Laws were passed allowing a rental which was a good profit on the investment and a landlord had to stick to that, or be taxed on the valuation which his increased rental charge indicated. It solved the high rent problem."

* * *

"I have seldom seen a better equipped country government," said P. E. Long, of St. Louis. "El Paso county has the most modern building in the west. I travel a great deal throughout this territory west of the Mississippi and nowhere can I recall a better county building. The jail is a marvel of cleanliness and of efficient architecture. The court rooms are efficient and have wonderful acoustics. I understand that the Liberty auditorium was defective in acoustics but I see that that has been remedied. The roads, the manner in which the officials work, everything in connection with the county is a marvel of efficiency."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Owner's Service Department.

Q. Are there any restrictions to sending packages to soldiers abroad?—H. F. D.

A. No. The post office has lifted the former restrictions. Packages may be sent to members of the A. E. F. without permits, the only requirements being that the packages do not exceed seven pounds in weight.

Q. How long will we have to pay three cents an ounce for first class mail matter?—G. E. B.

A. After July first the old rates of postage of two cents an ounce will be in effect.

Q. What was America's share of the Boxer indemnities?—A. R. L.

A. The share of the Boxer indemnities alloted to the United States was $24,590,000. By 1923 about $9,000,000 had been paid and congress remitted one-half of the total indemnity.

Q. What wars in the United States began in April?—T. S. M.

A. 1676, Bacon's rebellion in Virginia; 1775, revolutionary war; 1846, Mexican war; 1861, civil war; 1898, Spanish-American war; 1917, the United States declared war against Germany.

Q. How early did the Norsemen visit North America?—H. A. T.

A. As early as 1135 the Norsemen visited this continent. In 1874, a monument was discovered which had been erected by these people on an island in Baffin's bay, denoting the dates of this visit. Other relics left by these Scandinavians such as the old Viking ship hulks which have been found along the northeastern coast show that many attempts were made to cross the Atlantic. The exact dates of the earliest ventures have been greatly disputed.

Q. How can I keep a gun from rusting?—G. W. P.

A. To keep a gun from rusting, nothing is more effective than mercurial ointment applies with a cloth. It is not necessary to have more than a trace on the steel. A cloth saturated so that it will slightly smear a mirror will be right. The ointment will also keep the barrel from leading.

(Any reader of The Herald who wants the facts on any subject can secure prompt service by writing The El Paso Herald Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. State your question briefly and enclose a three cent stamp for return postage. All inquiries are confidential, the replies being sent direct to each individual.)

Cotton Nighties Banned, Yet Silk Is Too Costly

New York, May 17.—Broadway theatrical producers complain they are being hard hit by the new luxury tax on nightgowns costing more than $5 apiece. Most of the farces now entertaining tired New Yorkers carry boudoir scenes, wherein beauty appears in costly silk nighties, adorned with ribbons, side pockets, collarettes, lace and what-nots that cost a mint of money. They fear the audiences would kick at cotton nighties.

TWENTY-YEAR TERM PLEASES

Pittsburg, Pa., May 17.—A sentence of not less than 19 years nor more than 20 years brought a huge smile to the face of James Burchel and remained long after he had been placed behind the bars. "I expected to get the chair," he told the officer. Burchel shot and killed a man.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

DO YOU remember? You and Isabelle had been married several years in those days. You had begun to take your married life as a matter of course and had settled down to the steady humdrum of the daily routine. Your income was a modest none and it required considerable economy on the part of both of you to keep things going. After the monthly bills for the necessities of life had been paid, well there wasn't very much money left for the little luxuries. In fact, you could enjoy but little in the way of recreation or amusement.

You were employed in a large establishment. Your opportunities for advancement you feared were very slim. There were so many ahead of you. Your duties lay in the routine of the business. Though you worked very hard, there was not much hance of your attracting the attention of the men higher up. You were considered a good clerk. In fact, you had about reached the conclusion that you might never have a chance to show that you would make a good man in a broader capacity.

Don't you remember how the daily drudgery of the routine would get on your nerves? The future seemed to hold very little in store for you. You realized that you couldn't be very attractive or interesting to Isabelle when you came home in the evening. Your old cheerful disposition was gradually undergoing a definite change. Isabelle was generally tired, too, when you came home. The children were growing older and between her household duties and caring for the little ones, she had about all that she could attend to.

Don't you remember that evening after supper? It had been a very hard day at the office. Your books just simply wouldn't balance. You had worked and worked till the figures actually were swimming before your eyes. You finally gave up in despair, putting the job off until the morning. You were not in a particularly good humor that evening, were you? Isabelle had finished putting the children to bed and had come into the sitting room to finish some sewing. You were not a particularly interesting or interested couple that evening, were you? You had to found much of interest in the paper. In fact, you didn't feel much like reading anyway.

An unbalanced set of books at the office, which would probably mean a full day's tiresome checking to straighten out, didn't tend to put you in much of a humor for anything. You threw your paper aside and unconsciously glanced over towards Isabelle. You studied her face for a moment. You didn't like the tired, resigned look in her eyes. Then unconsciously you pictured her as you first met her in the old days. What a pretty girl she had been! So enthusiastic about everything! So full of energy and life! How changed she seemed that night! You realized that this change must have been gradual, so gradual that you hadn't noticed it before. Too had been so full of your own disappointments, of your own poor success up to this time that you hadn't thought much about Isabelle, had you?

The tears almost came into your eyes as you looked at her. Poor Isabelle! There had not been very much happiness in her life. The hard drudgery had begun to tell upon her. You realized it fully as you sat looking at her. You saw what a mistake you had made during the last few years. You saw how selfish you had been. It is true that you couldn't have given her more money because you didn't have it to give, but you could have given her so much more of your love, sympathy and real companionship. You saw yourself in your true light at last, and you determined to make amends, beginning immediately. Didn't you?

"Isabelle," you said, "put away that sewing. I want to talk to you."

"What is it Bill," she said listlessly, as she laid her work bag aside.

"I just have lots to tell you; I have been a selfish brute," you said, as you walked over to her chair and put your arms about her. "Isabelle, it is a beautiful night. Let's walk over to the park and sit down and talk things over. I haven't made real love to you for so long. The children are asleep and we won't be gone long."

You walked out into the moonlight hand in hand. It seemed like the old days, didn't it? You had the happiest evening that you had had in many a day, sitting there together. New hope seemed to spring up within you. You realized how you loved Isabelle. You determined to work as much harder, now interested she seemed to be in your plans that began to formulate with the renewed vigor of a real determination!

Well, anyway, it didn't take you very long to balance your books the next day. It wasn't long, either, before the enthusiasm of your new point of view made itself felt at the office. You began to attract the attention of some of the higher ups. Broader opportunities were offered you. Don't you remember that day when you were no longer the clerk? Of course you do. Isabelle remembers it too. You went out to a real dinner that night. There was music and dancing, too. When you looked over at Isabelle and saw how happy and well she looked because she loved you and she looked because she knew you were happy, now really knew that you were happy, now really didn't you feel that it is a pretty good world after all?—Claiborne Adams.

As forewoman of the jury that is to try the sauerkraut, H. M. nominates the German woman who gave nine sons and received the kaiser's signed photograph in exchange.—New York Tribune.

Little Chris

"MAMA, I want some more cookies and more punch," said Little Chris, at Liberty hall Thursday evening.

"Well, go to the table there and get the girl to give you some," said mother.

"No, I better not," said Little Chris. "I already been there once and a lady turned a capful of it on me when she was drinkin' it—I better go to another one."

Abe Martin

THE woman who used to shy at steppin' in a buggy now has a daughter that'd step on a camel. Dr. Mopps has traded a double mastoid operation for a single seated car.

(Copyright, National Newspaper Service.)

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of This Date, 1905.

A BATTLE between Japanese and Russian fleets is now expected daily, according to Tokio reports.

An armory may be established in El Paso, according to a letter addressed to the secretary of the chamber of commerce, W. S. Tilton, by A. L. Sharpe, representative from the El Paso district in the state legislature. If the city provides the armory, a good equipment is promised.

Rabbi Martin Zielonka, of Temple Mt. Sinai, is back from his trip in the south.

T. M. Wingo, cashier of the American National bank, was taken to Hotel Dieu last night with typhoid fever. Mrs. Wingo, who has been in the hospital for several weeks, only left it yesterday.

S. Engelking, assistant United States district attorney, has returned from San Antonio, where he went to attend federal court.

The local Salvation Army is making preparations for the coming of Miss Eva Booth, the new commander for the United States, who will be here early in June, for a lecture at Myar opera house.

The top of the grandstand at Washington park has just been completed, making the place ready for next Sunday's game between Las Cruces and the El Paso Browns.

J. H. Nations plans to give away 1000 pounds of beef for charitable purposes, during next week.

H. J. Simmons, superintendent of the Southwestern, left for the west this morning.

Important matters will be discussed this evening at the meeting of the business men's committee of the Y. M. C. A. at the chamber of commerce.

A beautiful officer's badge, in the shape of a star with a diamond set in the center, will be presented F. J. Hall, chief of police, at an early date, probably Saturday. Zach L. Cobb will make the presentation address.

USE HAIL FOR ICE CREAM.

Albany, Ga., May 17.—The high price of ice cut no ice in the vicinity of Edison, Calhoun county, recently, following a heavy hailstorm. A party of young people, gathered for a Sunday dinner, gathered up a goodly quantity of the hailstones and soon added ice cream to the menu.

A Line O' Cheer Each Day O' The Year

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

GIFTS.

I cannot give you jewels of the sort
That in past days adorned a kingly court,
Nor have I gold and silver gifts to send
To ease the pathway of my unknown friend,
But richer gift than these from out my store
Go streams of love your woes to tide you o'er,
And this fair thought: That God hath sent us May
With all the beauty of her smiling way
To soothe our souls, and out of trials grim
Make sweet the way that leads us up to Him.

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure

Rippling Rhymes

By WALT MASON

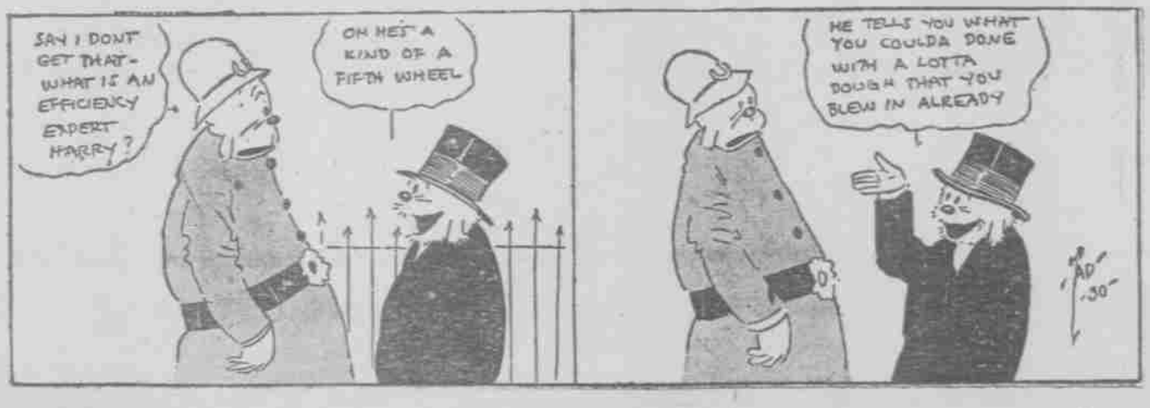
The Dry Times

WHEN thirst has made us faint and weary, and sore and on the blink, we always have such lakes as Erie, at which to get a drink. Some look with dire and dark misgiving, upon the days to come, and say there'll be no joy in living, without the demon rum. I hold said demon in abhorrence, I'm glad he has to flee; I'll blow the foam off the St. Lawrence, and drink it down with glee. One-half of all the old world's sorrow was brought about by Booze; and I'm glad that on the morrow his number he will lose. I've never seen a man the better, more worthy of his salt, for carrying inside his sweater a load of liquors malt. The world will multiply its splendors and homes will be made glad, when diamond studded Rum Hole tenders can't sell their goods to Dad. The joint stil stands with all its gilding, but soon its graft 'twill lose, and wages then will go for building, which used to go for booze. To talk of thirst is vain and dippy; why yearn for liquids pink? We always have the Mississippi, three thousand miles of drink.

Copyright, by George Matthew Adams

WALT MASON.

What Is An Efficiency Expert? - - - - - - By Tad



EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 26 years; J. C. Wilmarth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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